UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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76385 7590 08/31/2010		EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/624,166	LAKKALA, HARRI
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANTHONY S. ADDY	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>23 June 2010</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,3-8,10,12-17,19,21-26,28,30-35 and 37</u> is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35 and 37</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 23, 2010 has been entered. **Claims 1, 3-8,**

10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35 and **37** are now pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35** and

37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Arguments are

directed to newly added limitations and the new ground(s) of rejection based on the newly added

limitations follow below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or
any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and
requirements of this title.

3.   **Claims 28, 30-35** and **37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention

is directed to non-statutory subject matter as follows:

Claim 28 recites "a ***computer program storage medium*** readable by a computer ….."

In the instant application, Applicant's originally filed specification at page 8, paragraph

[0033] defines the "medium" can be any known medium used for software distribution, such as a

computer readable medium, a record medium, a computer readable memory, a computer

readable software distribution package, a computer readable signal, a computer readable

telecommunications signal, and a computer readable compressed software package

The OG Notice (1351 OG 212) published on February 23, 2010 says:

The broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim drawn to a computer readable medium (also
called machine readable medium and other such variations) typically covers forms of non-
transitory tangible media and transitory propagating signals per se in view of the ordinary and
customary meaning of computer readable media…

Therefore, since applicant's original specification explicitly defines the *"medium"* to

include a carrier waves and/or a signal, hence the claim is directed to non-statutory subject

matter since a *"signal" " per se does not fall within any of the four statutory classes of 35 U.S.C.

§101.*

Regarding claims 30-35 and 37, they include the same issues explained above for parent

claim 28, and are therefore rejected based on their dependency on claim 28.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found

in a prior Office action.

5.   **Claims 1, 3-8, 10, 12-17, 19, 21-26, 28, 30-35** and **37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over **Sakai et al., U.S. Publication Number 2003/0100295 A1**

(hereinafter Sakai) and in view of **Garg, U.S. Patent Number 7,493,381 (hereinafter Garg).**

Regarding **claim 1**, Sakai teaches a subscriber terminal (*e.g., a mobile phone*) (see p. 4

[0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: a transceiver (*i.e., reception unit 3, transmission unit*

4 and duplexer 2 constitute a transceiver of the mobile phone) configured to receive calls and

messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); a control unit (*e.g., CPU 5*) connected to the transceiver

configured to save received unanswered call data, save received messages, and to constitute a

collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved message (*i.e., the caller*

information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data

and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the

caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller

information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message

left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098] and Fig.

10); and a user interface (*e.g., display unit 9*) connected to the control unit (*i.e., CPU 5*)

configured to present the contact attempts (see p. 5 [0097], p. 8 [0159] and Figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together the unanswered call data and a save

received text messages which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related

to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a

reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the

at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the unanswered call data.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone

does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more

information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg

teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS

notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of

the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has

missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can

tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of

the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col.

30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining together the

unanswered call data and a save received text messages which both refer to the same caller, into

a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received

text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact

attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the

reason for the unanswered call data, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who

a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15,

lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 3**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in

view of Garg further teaches wherein the control unit is configured to find a reference to the

same caller if both the unanswered call data and the saved received text message both contain the

same caller identifier (see *Garg*, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 4**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in

view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to

display in the user interface the single contact attempts as a list of contact attempts (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 5**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 4. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display the list of contact attempts as a list of callers (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 6**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to receive a selection regarding a contact attempt from the user interface and to display the selected contact attempt in more detail in the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 7**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to fetch a name for the caller present in the contact attempts from a phonebook and to display the name of the caller in the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 8**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches the subscriber terminal, wherein the control unit is configured to display in the user interface a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 10**, Sakai teaches an arrangement (*e.g., a mobile phone*) (see p. 4 [0063-0064] and Figs. 9 & 10), comprising: receiving means (*e.g., reception unit 3*) for receiving calls and messages (see p 5[0084] and Fig. 1); saving means (*e.g., storage unit 8*) for saving

received unanswered call data and saving received messages (see p. 5 [0092 & 0098] and Fig.

10); constituting means (*e.g., a CPU 5*) for constituting a collection of contact attempts (*i.e., the*

caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call

data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information

of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the

caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a

message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]

and Fig. 10); and a presenting means (*e.g., display unit 9*) for presenting the contact attempt (see

p. 5 [0097], p. 8 [0159] and Figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining both received unanswered call data at least one

saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt

related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is

descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the

at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone

does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more

information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg

teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS

notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of

the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has

missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can

tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of

the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining both received unanswered call data at least one saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 12**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the constituting means finds a reference to the same caller if both the unanswered call data and the saved received text message both contain the same caller identifier (see *Garg*, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 13**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein presenting means displays the contact attempts within a list of contact attempts (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 14**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 13. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means displays the list of

contact attempts as a list of callers (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 15**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means receives a selection regarding the contact attempt and displays the selected contact attempt in more detail (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 16**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means fetches a name for the caller present in the contact attempt from a phonebook and displays the name of the caller (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 17**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 10. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches an arrangement, wherein the presenting means displays a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 19**, Sakai teaches method comprising: receiving calls and messages (see p 5 [0084]); saving received unanswered call data and received messages; constituting a collection of both received unanswered call data and at least one saved text message (*i.e., the caller information and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller, caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a*

message left by the caller to constitute a contact attempt) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]);

and presenting the contact attempt (see p. 5 [0097] and p. 8 [0159]).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining both received unanswered call data at least one

saved received text message which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact attempt

related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is

descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt comprising the content of the

at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for the calls.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone

does not miss out an important call, an SMS notification of a missed call may include more

information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg

teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS

notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of

the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has

missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can

tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of

the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col.

30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining both received

unanswered call data at least one saved received text message which both refer to the same

caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved

received text message is descriptive of a reason for the calls, and the single contact attempt

comprising the content of the at least one saved received text message to indicate the reason for

the calls, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away who a caller was for a missed

call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30,

lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 21**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches a method, wherein a reference to the same caller is found if both

the unanswered call data and the saved received text message both contain the same caller

identifier (see *Garg*, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 22**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches a method, displaying the single contact attempt within a list of

contact attempts (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 23**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: displaying the list of contact

attempts as a list of callers (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44

and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 24**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: receiving a selection regarding the

contact attempt and displaying the selected contact attempt in more detail (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157,

0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 25**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: fetching a name for the caller

present in the contact attempt and displaying the name of the caller (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8

[0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 26**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 19. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches a method, further comprising: displaying a selection mechanism,

which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8

[0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 28**, Sakai teaches a computer program distribution medium (*e.g.,*

storage unit 8) readable by a computer and encoding a computer program of instructions for

executing a computer process for presenting contact attempts to a subscriber terminal of a radio

system (see p. 1 [0005], p. 5 [0086-0087] and figs. 1, 4 & 10), the process comprising:

saving received unanswered call data and received messages (*i.e., the caller information*

and the message left by the caller reads on a saved received unanswered call data and received

messages, since Sakai teaches the caller information includes ID information of the caller,

caller's name, phone number, and image data to identify a missed caller and the caller

information is stored in a storage unit by the CPU as a missed calls list in addition to a message

left by the caller) (see p. 5 [0086, 0087, 0092 & 0098]); and presenting the contact attempts with

a user interface (*e.g., display unit 9*) of the subscriber terminal (see p. 5 [0097] and p. 8 [0159]

and figs. 1 & 4).

Sakai fails to explicitly teach combining together both received unanswered call data and

at least one saved received text message, which both refer to the same caller, into a single contact

attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved received text message is

descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single contact attempt comprising

the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate the reason for the

unanswered call data.

In an analogous field of endeavor, Garg teaches to ensure that a user of a mobile phone

does not miss out an important call; an SMS notification of a missed call may include more

information about the missed call from the caller (see col. 30, lines 27-35). For example, Garg

teaches if the user of the mobile phone has registered a name of a caller say "Raj" the SMS

notification could say "Raj at Qj was trying to call you at 9 am Mar. 12, 2003", thus the user of

the mobile phone even before opening the SMS to read its content will be able to tell that he has

missed a call from "Raj" (see col. 30, lines 35-45). According to Garg, the user right away can

tell who the caller was for the said call alert and a reason for the missed call because the name of

the caller and the contents of the SMS notification are displayed (see col. 15, lines 55-67 and col.

30, lines 41-47).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to modify Sakai with Garg to include the feature of combining together both received

unanswered call data and at least one saved received text message, which both refer to the same

caller, into a single contact attempt related to the caller, wherein content of the at least one saved

received text message is descriptive of a reason for the unanswered call data, and the single

contact attempt comprising the content of the at least one save received text message to indicate

the reason for the unanswered call data, in order for a user of a mobile phone to tell right away

who a caller was for a missed call alert and a reason for the missed call as taught by Garg (see

col. 15, lines 55-67 and col. 30, lines 24-47).

Regarding **claim 30**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches wherein a reference to the same caller is found if both the unanswered call data and the at least one saved received text message both contain the same caller identifier (see *Garg*, col. 30, lines 35-47).

Regarding **claim 31**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches displaying the single contact attempt within a list of contact attempts with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 32**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 31. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches displaying the list of contact attempts as a list of callers with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0011] p. 7 [0143], p. 8 [0159], figs. 4 & 8; screen 44 and fig. 11).

Regarding **claim 33**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches receiving a selection regarding a contact attempt and displaying the selected contact attempt in more detail with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0157, 0160 & 0169] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 34**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches fetching a name for the caller present in the contact attempts from a phonebook and displays the name of the caller with the user interface (see *Sakai*, p. 5 [0086], p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 35**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai in view of Garg further teaches displaying a selection mechanism, which, when selected, makes a contact to a caller of the selected contact attempt (see *Sakai*, p. 8 [0160] and fig. 8).

Regarding **claim 37**, Sakai in view of Garg teaches all the limitations of claim 28. Sakai

in view of Garg further teaches computer program storage, the storage medium comprising a

computer readable medium, a record medium, a computer readable memory, a computer

readable software distribution package and a computer readable compressed software package

(see *Sakai*, p. 1 [0005] and Fig. 10).

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Yoshiro et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,296,241 discloses system and method for managing

a message view.

Engstrom et al., U.S. Patent Number 7,212,808 discloses unified message box for

wireless mobile communication devices.

Nielson et al., U.S. Publication Number 2006/0129643 discloses instant messaging and

presence services.

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to ANTHONY S. ADDY whose telephone number is (571)272-

7795. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 8:00am-6:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on 571-272-7603. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Anthony S Addy/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617